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VOLUME XVI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

YOUNG MR. THURMAN.

The son of the great ex-Senator, who has made known to the world the fact of his existence, says the Raleigh Observer, by the publication of a card in which he declares that, as a choice between Republicans, he shall vote for Foraker, is better known to that obscure little sheet the New York Times, which attaches considerable importance to this latest and most unexpected defection. This journal, which is so fondly patronized by our metropolitan contemporary, and held up as a model of truth and wisdom whenever engaged in extirpating abuses within its own party, regards the action of the junior Thurman as indicative of the indifference, at least, of his illustrious father, whose feelings are thought to be in entire accord with those of Gen. Ward and John G. Thompson. It would really seem that the reverse contingent of the Ohio Democracy constitutes the flower of its forces.

AND STILL THEY COME.

The Mississippi idea seems to be contagious. If the Suffolk (Va.) Herald is authority, the Democrats of Southampton gave "a grand barbecue" on the glorious 4th, "complimentary to the colored" straight out Republicans, whose gallant services accomplished much in the re-election of that ticket. The paragraph just quoted is suggestive of several obvious and thought worthy considerations. First, happens that an alliance with the colored electors, so fraught with menace to the social fabric and to civil order when maintained by white Republicans and Liberals, is the happy reverse of all this when regulated by Democratic sagacity and virtue, though pressed to the verge of social recognition, as in banquets and other festivities. Secondly, it is characteristic of our bourgeois here, as of their royal majesties, to fling principle to the wind and "catch the nearest way" whenever power and place are at stake; and, thirdly, it indicates the stress of their situation which must be great and painful indeed, to coerce them into such humiliating concessions.

Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad.

Realizing the great importance which attaches to the solution of the grave question relating to the "Future of the Negro" in this country, and believing that the destiny of the colored people is to be wrought, in this southern country, hallowed by their blood, watered by their tears, and built up by the sweat of their incessant toil, we should deem it of the greatest consideration that the colored people of North Carolina whose interests are so interwoven with that of the white race, as to become one common inseparable interest. The white man and the black man, bearing equally the burdens and sharing equally the blessings, rejoice alike in the happiness and prosperity of our country, and equally interested in the progress and upholding of our state and the development of her varied and unlimited resources.

The acquisition of wealth and education by the colored people of this country is highly essential and indispensable to command the respect of their fellow citizens. While our colored youth are being prepared by education for vocations which require enlightened minds, we find that the progress to these industries are closed against them, and the bench of the machine and the desk of the clerk are unobtainable by him. Not altogether on account of his color, but in part, at least, because of his condition, for just in proportion as the colored people acquire wealth, and become interested in the capital of railroads, steam boats, manufacturing corporations and internal improvements generally, just in that same proportion will the barrier to our elevation and the recognition of our manhood be removed. Fully appreciating all the disadvantages under which the colored people are struggling to obtain a proper recognition in the business industries of our country, the colored people of North Carolina have inaugurated the construction of a coast line railroad, extending from Wilmington to Wrightsville, thence to Jack-

sonville and Sneed's Ferry in Onslow county, under the name and style of the Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow Railroad. The first terminus of this road will be at Wrightsville Sound, to which point the road has been properly graded under the supervision of the civil engineer of the company. It is proposed to put rolling stock on the road and run trains over the road as soon as the first ten miles are finished, making a depot at Wrightsville Sound. This extensive watering place, with miles of Ocean front; with its pine, cedar, and oak groves, and whose natural advantages are destined eventually to make this place, as a healthful, pleasant and convenient summer resort, the rival of Long Branch and Cape May. From Wrightsville the road will take its course to Sneed's Ferry (about fifty miles) through a richly wooded and fertile country, whose peculiar adaptation to truck farming is unequalled in any country.

At Jacksonville and Sneed's Ferry, in Onslow county, that rich belt, whose produce reaches market through the tedious and expensive mode of wagoning over bad county roads of sixty and seventy miles to Kinston or New Bern, or the dangerous method of reaching a market at Wilmington by risking the dangers of rounding Frying Pan Shoals in small sailing vessels. The construction of this part of the country to find a ready market at their door for their produce.

The vast forests of pine, juniper, cedar, oak, ash, hickory, gum, walnut and persimmon will also find a ready market over this road to Wilmington. The inexhaustible oyster beds of New River, whose lucious bivalves, although uncultivated, are nevertheless of size and flavor, unequalled in the oyster market, and with the facilities for reaching a ready market in a few hours, will contribute in a great measure toward supplying the great and increasing demand for this article of trade.

I make this brief statement of the progress of this railroad in order that those who are not familiar with the matter may avail themselves of this information, and if favorable to the enterprise they may contribute to its success. The shares of stock are made small in order that poor people, white or colored, may become stockholders in this road. The shares of stock are twenty-five dollars, payable either in full or by assessments of five per cent. Installments, which will be called for as the work progresses.

The work is now being vigorously pushed by the general superintendent, who with his force of workmen will soon lay the road-bed to Seaside Park. We appeal to the citizens of the old North State to join us in this commendable enterprise. A thorough canvass of the state will soon be inaugurated by the board of Directors, and subscriptions for stock received.

Respectfully,
Geo. W. Price, Jr.

HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C., July 10, '83.

EDITOR POST:—Surely of all kinds of credulity the most obstinate and wonderful is that of political zealots, of men who being numbered, they know not how or why, resign the use of their own eyes and ears and resolve to believe nothing that does not favor those whom they profess to follow. This is the way of certain editors in North Carolina at present time. They profess to believe the demagogical leaders of Democracy are immaculate, and cry loud and long against those who do not shut their eyes to the doings of the rings and bosses, and those who dare have independence enough to vote their sentiments regardless "of the party."

As your editorial of last week, relative to the inuendoes and insinuations (of those camp followers of the bosses) plainly sets forth, they would call from the private works of life a most distinguished and patriotic gentleman, and make him say under whose flag he was sailing. The defeat of Judge Fowle for gubernatorial honors in 1880, was compassed by the basest trickery. His talents, his statesmanship, his powers upon the stump, (second to none in the state) have always been ignored with all this, but for the services he extended Jarvis in that campaign, the apparent majority that year would have been a considerable minority, yet, he is to-day the worst abused man in the state that ever belonged to that unthankful and ungrateful party. He can undoubtedly look complacently upon the inuendoes of such pigmies, knowing that his talents and worth are appreciated by the people, who despite of boss rule will some time appear a power in the land. Mr. Brogden, late governor of North Carolina, sometime ago wrote a letter to that most contracted of bourgeois sheets the Wilson Advertiser, and it seems has gone over to the stalwart side of Democracy

The company to which he has allied himself had a very poor opinion of him about 1875. Under the head of "partisan governor," the Raleigh News of 22nd August, 1875, says of him among other things: "Only when the occasion arrived for the development of the true partisan, did his excellency burst forth in his true colors, and show himself to be as apt in all the arts of tricks and unscrupulous devices of his party school, as if he had been bred under the shadow of the White House. He has descended from his high position to intrigue, and direct for special purposes." And again it says of him: "As it is he stands convicted of prostituting power and position for the potent and glorious purpose of serving party ends, with the added prospect of the humiliation to be derived from the disappointment of his prospects." Yet who knows but what these consistent bourgeois may support the old gentleman for governor next year—he no doubt is anxious for office. They said worse things about Mr. Greeley, yet, their greed for office made them swallow him, hat, boots and all. The one passionate desire of "the bosses" and their satellites is to hold the offices, and then make any sort of profession no matter how contradictory, if thereby the party may be saved. I am no politician, yet believe the only hope of good government lies in those who are independent enough to throw off the shackles of the party, vote for best men and for the interest of the whole country, consigning bosses and machines, wire working political politicians to merited oblivion.

CITY ITEMS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We will not put WOOD CUTS in the POST, after the first of August, OR IF ANY PORTION IS MADE OF WOOD.

Col. J. W. Gordon is in the city.

Fine rain visited this section on yesterday.

Subscribe for the POST if you want the news.

Magistrates courts have been very busy the past week.

See McIntire's invitation to persons who want to buy goods.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has declared another dividend.

See ad. of Col. W. P. Craighill, Engineer, for stone &c., for New Inlet.

The Steamer Passport had a large excursion down the river on Wednesday.

Mr. Warlock is always ready, anxious and able to do the handsome and best job work in the city.

Dr. J. J. Mott of Statesville, and Col. I. J. Young of Raleigh, arrived in this city yesterday morning.

Mr. E. E. Burruss, President of the First National Bank, who has been sick for some time, was at his office yesterday attending to business.

A large lot of stolen goods were recovered by officer Storde on Saturday last, in Paddy's Hollow. The goods were stolen by one Plumer Young, who has made his escape.

A fire took place in the building opposite the City Hall on Wednesday last, the building is owned by the Hibernian Association of this city. But little damage was done.

Col. F. W. Foster, has received information that his mother is very sick at her home in New York. Since writing the above, Col. Foster has received a telegram to the effect that his mother died Wednesday afternoon.

The fast train did not leave Richmond Monday evening last, until 6 o'clock, and arrived in this city at 18 minutes after twelve that night, and only 3 hours and 40 minutes between Weldon and this city, which is pretty fast time.

The Seaside Park is the most popular resort in the state, visitors are crowding down and the hotel is doing a fine business. Gen. Perry, the proprietor, is always on hand looking out for the comfort and pleasure of his guests.

We visited six stores on Wednesday morning last, to purchase half dozen ice coolers (palmetto fans), and the answer was, "we have not got any on hand." At last we visited the old reliable house of Sol. Bear, there we found them in abundance.

Mr. E. H. King of this city, has been appointed a railway postal clerk, on the railroad between Granger, Wyoming and Naples, Idaho Territories. This is a good position and we congratulate Mr. King on his success. A man of his ability can soon build himself up a handsome fortune.

Excursion to Waccamaw.

The excursion to Waccamaw Lake is for the purpose of raising funds to repair the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church of this city. We hope all will go. See ad. in another column.

Hon. E. D. Hall, the popular and efficient mayor of this city, has an opportunity to make himself that no man has ever had before. If he can go work that the Yaddin Valley Railroad will come to Wilmington, he will be entitled to the thanks of every man, woman and child in this city. He can, and we believe he will, work it.

Mr. W. K. Price of this city, has again been promoted, this time to a \$1,400 clerkship, on his merits. He is popular with his superiors as well as with his brother clerks. He got the promotion after a competitive examination, which makes the honor all the more highly appreciated by his friends.

Rev. J. W. Hood, arrived in this city on Saturday last, with his family, who he has taken to Smithville. The Bishop is looking as well as we ever seen him. Since he was here last he has been to the Pacific slope and he gives a glowing account of that country. He will next go to Pennsylvania to hold conference, and thence to Alabama. He is a live, active, energetic and able minister; no man has done more for the Church in the past twelve years than Bishop Hood.

Mr. Nicholas W. Yopp died last Tuesday morning, at the residence of his father, Mr. Samuel L. Yopp, on Walnut, between Seventh and Eighth streets. His disease was consumption, which was contracted at Florence, S. C., about eight months ago, where he then resided. Soon after being stricken down he came to his father's where he has remained ever since gradually declining until death came to his release from sufferings which at times were intense. He was about 27 years of age and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his death.

Installation.

At a regular meeting of Orion Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F., held Wednesday evening last, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term:

N. G.—S. A. Craig.
V. G.—R. H. Orrell.
P. S.—W. C. Farrow.
R. S.—J. H. Pugh.
T.—W. S. Warlock.
C.—H. O. Craig.
W.—C. H. Capps.
I. G.—W. S. Hewlett.
R. S. to N. G.—J. L. Dudley.
L. S. to N. G.—G. M. Alaffier.
R. S. to V. G.—L. T. Bowden.
L. S. to V. G.—Jas. S. Barnes.
R. S. S.—W. W. Mints.
Chaplain—W. J. Penny.

Fourth of July at Bargaw.

We were disappointed in not getting up to Bargaw on that day. We had heard so much about the patriotic times that the laying of the corner stone of the new court house was to bring about in common with many of our fellow-citizens of this city, we wanted to go up and shake hands with our friends in Pender. Our city Review abounded in flaming appeals to the citizens of Pender to turn out, signed by the Chief Marshal and a committee of arrangements. All parties and conditions were exhorted to come out with basket dinners, and to bury under the corner stone every dissension and all differences and animosities. This added to our wish to go. But it was impossible, so we sent our special reporter in our place, with instructions to bring us back full notes, and a correct account, but he handed in his report too late for the last issue, which we now publish. The day was rainy, but a large crowd, mostly from this city, and along the line above Bargaw, went on the railroad and joined several hundred Pender people. The Masons performed the ceremonies. The county commissioners and officials of the county were present, but, strange to say, were mere lookers on. Mr. Fabin H. Busbee, of Raleigh, was the orator of the day, after the Masonic ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone were over. He made a fine address.

The citizens of Bargaw, and others from Pender, were very kind and clever and presented a splendid and free entertainment to all. There was enough free victuals that day at Bargaw to have bountifully fed as many more as were present. At night an elegant ball came off at the academy. In spite of the rain and mud there was much enjoyment during the day and night, and the celebration passed off pleasantly and harmoniously.

We wish we could stop here, but some Democratic intrigues in Bargaw compel us to expose a few facts that ought to be known to all. Our reporter informs us that he heard that day complaints and dissension at the

manner in which the celebration had been gotten up and managed. It seems that a few Democratic wire-pullers in Bargaw did the whole thing without the knowledge of the county. No notice was sent out of any public meeting to select a Marshal, to choose a committee of arrangements, or to do what should have been done by the leading citizens and tax payers of Pender alone. Everything of this sort was done in an intriguing manner, by a little Democratic junta, or cabal, known as the Bargaw ring. They appointed the Marshal, Dr. W. T. Everett. He was the big man of the day. With others who did all in their power to defeat the formation of the new county, he with them, wore the honors of the day, while others, admitted to be its fathers and unselfish friends all along since, were ignored in all the arrangements, and treated with intentional neglect. No Republican was given a place in any appointment, as we can learn. Had Pender no orator or lawyer in the county or in the surrounding counties fit to deliver the address, without going to Raleigh after a pet and favorite of Jarvis? Where were Messrs. Devane, Col. McKee, E. W. Kerr, J. D. Stanford, Col. W. P. Allen, James G. Scott, Hon. D. L. Russell, Frank H. Darby, and others? Some of these eloquent speakers pleaded ably for the formation of Pender, as members of the legislature, and would have drawn as large a crowd as did Busbee—shameful ingratitude to these and other men. But modern Democracy, judging by the conduct of this Bargaw ring has no gratitude. Where was Dr. Satchwell, who, more than any other man, was the father of Pender. His name is not even on any committee. Where was Dr. Porter, G. F. Walker, Bruce Williams, and others, who spent money in working for the new county, and session after session of the legislature in Raleigh at work for it, while its now would be bosses were doing all in their power against its formation? But we have no sympathy for those Democrats who are thus ignored by this Bargaw ring. They ought to have known, in their blind devotion to their corrupt party, that trickery and not fair play is the motto of Democracy. "Let us have peace."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.
IN ORDER THAT THE PEOPLE OF MY county may not be put to inconvenience, I hereby give notice, that on account of my time, that I will only pay the county and school claims at the regular meeting of the commissioners of said county. Respectfully,
R. M. WESCOTT,
Treasurer &c.

NOTICE!

Valuable Lands for Sale

POINT, N. C., on the 17th of September, 1883, 250 acres of as fertile lands as the State affords, lying one mile from Rocky Point, 20 yards of the W. & W. R. R., and 14 miles from Wilmington on the Duplin Road. The principal growth on the land is pine, hickory, elm, chinquapin, oak, gum &c.; under growth palmetto, rattail, myrtle &c. except about 20 acres of pine woods, and I would say to take it as a body there is not a better piece of land in the state—none subject to overlow.

TERMS OF SALE, one half cash, balance 12 months time, but liberal discount will be made for all cash. Persons desiring to look over it by writing to me will be met at the Railroad and I will carry them over it. Title perfect.
B. C. BARDEN,
July 13-14

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Wilmington,

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank, payable on and after the 10th instant.

A. K. WALKER,
Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Less Than Cost.

WE ARE OFFERING LOTS OF LADIES AND MISSES

SEIZE
BUTTON BOOTS,
AND BALS,
at less than Cost to close out. Goods are worth in value from \$2.00 to \$3.00 and we are selling them at \$1.00 and \$1.25, and \$1.50.

Come and get a pair at once, or the opportunity will be gone.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.
July 13-14.

HO! FOR WACCAMAW LAKE.

THE CHESTNUT STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church and Sabbath School and their friends will go on Grand Excursion to Waccamaw Lake, Monday July 16th, 1883. This will afford the first and perhaps the only opportunity of the season for spending a pleasant day on the shores of this famed resort, the most beautiful stretch of water in the South.

A ample opportunity will be provided for sailing and fishing on the Lake, and other amusements.

A band of music is expected to accompany the excursion.

Refreshments in abundance will be furnished.

COME ONE, COME ALL.
Fare for Round Trip.

From Wilmington—Adults 75 cents, Children 50 cents. From Mendenhall, 60 cents. From all beyond, 50 cents. Train will leave Front Street Depot at 6.30 A. M.

COMMITTEE—Aaron Kellogg, E. R. Green, John A. Hargrave, John A. Holway.
July 13-14

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.
SECTY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 3, 1883.

A Dividend

OF THREE PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

to the Stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secy and Treasurer.

July 13-14

Improving Cape Fear River below Wilmington, N. C.—Proposals for furnishing materials.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 70 Salisbury St., BALTIMORE, Md., July 24, 1883.

Proposals for furnishing the following named materials for the improvement of the Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of August 2, 1883, at the U. S. Engineer's Office, Wilmington, N. C., and opened immediately thereafter.

About 60,000 pounds of 10th Rebar, 10,000 pounds of 12th Rebar, and 20,000 tons of Stone.

Blank terms, specifications, and information may be had on application to this office or to the resident engineer, Mr. Henry Brown at Wilmington, N. C.

W. P. CRAIGHILL,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, U. S. A.

July 13-14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods,

Carpets,

Matting,

A Complete stock of DRESS GOODS and Trimmings, at all seasons.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS A SPECIALTY

At this season BARGAINS may be had in CARPETS, as the Stock must be closed to make room for New Goods.

BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 65 cents.

MATTINGS, we can offer extra good quality for low prices.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1883.

We clip from our valuable contemporary the *Tarboro Sentinel*, a letter written by James B. Dudley, who is a young colored man of this city, of the very highest integrity and intelligence. The advice he gives to his people is good, and we commend it to our readers generally. A man should not expect an office simply on account of color, nor should he be excluded simply on that account.

HON. FRANK HATTON.

This gentleman is out west on business and pleasure. He will spend some time in Iowa, his own state, and will return to Washington about the first of August. We sincerely hope he will have a good time, he deserves it. No man works harder, with better judgment or success, than Hon. Frank Hatton, First Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Arthur has no more popular or faithful subordinate than him.

MR. ELAM, THE DUELIST.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Elam, editor of the *Richmond Whig*, who had the fight with Beirne, editor of the *State*, is improving, and is expected out in a short time. Mr. Elam is respected, to-day, equal to any man in the old state of Virginia, and he will be honored by the men who believe in men of courage. The old North State is proud of her native sons, Messrs. Cameron and Elam, who are both to-day citizens of Virginia.

Sons of Senator Butler of North Carolina and Logan of Illinois enter West Point this year.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*. This "great paper" is informed that Senator Butler is from South Carolina. And so Logan has a son at West Point also. The papers abusing Gen. Butler will please turn their guns for a while upon Gen. Logan.—*Scribner*.

Yes, but Senator Butler sent his son to West Point, while Hon. John A. Logan had nothing whatever to do with the junior Logan's going to that institution. President Arthur appointed young Logan a cadet without the knowledge of the Senator.

SAUCE FOR GOODE AND GANDER.

Nothing can be more highly amusing than the contrast of Democratic practice and precept as exhibited in advice of the bourgeois leaders to the colored voters as to claiming office, compared with their own conduct in the same matter. Through the medium of Democratic papers and so-called "independent" journals of the colored people engaged in a common cause, constant appeals are made to that class of electors to assert their claims to public patronage; they are reminded that they constitute the bulk of the Republican party south, and that doing so will secure them the reward of political success. When advised of their white associates that the time is not ripe for such recognition of their claims, and that to indulge their natural aspirations now would involve them and their friends in common ruin. The bourgeois furnish them with the ready reply, "Oh, yes, that is the same old cry, and the time never will come, so long as there are white seekers of office left without a place." Now, turn to the southern Democrats. They constitute the bulk of the national Democracy, yet, year after year they vote the voting and northern Democrats reap the fruits. From 1865 to 1880 has it not been too soon for any southern man of that party to seek even a vice-presidency? Are not their most politic journals now constantly sounding their warning notes against the election of Mr. Carlisle for Speaker, though in thorough accord with the tariff platform of his party, over Mr. Randall, an avowed protectionist; because, forsooth, it will not do to apprise their northern allies of their hunger for some of the spoils as a recompense for all of the toll? After allowing the tail to wag the dog so long on their part, with what face can they charge the same to the account of others? When a party boasts itself to be a white man's party exclusively, a party which has destroyed the fundamental right of local self-government, confessedly with the design of depriving the colored man of a share of even the little county offices, begins to console with the poor slighted "freemen," well may the latter distrust a kindness so inconsistent and inexplicable. But, for the sake of argument, take matters at their worst. Suppose white Republicans and Democrats, alike selfishly bent upon engrossing all the spoils of party ascendancy, is it not better that the colored man should have his white friends in office, the men who gave him his liberty and fenced it in with constitutional bulwarks, than that he should be subject to the men who covered this land with graves and ashes to retain him in servitude, who fought every amendment of the law that made him a man and a citizen, and only recognized his rights as such when resistance became unavailing? We have ever been and are to-day in favor of colored men holding office when honest and capable. We have advocated their claims for office, and have at all times "practiced

in this particular, what we have preached." The Democrats are opposed to the negroes holding office, but have been trying to get them to demand all the offices for the express purpose of preaching "negro rule" during a political canvass. Of late years they have been hiring colored men to do their dirty work for them, but in this they will fail as they have in all of their other undertakings to fool the negro. Now, if the Democratic party are sincere in their advocacy of the colored man's rights, holding office &c., let them say so in their next platform, and place some colored men under their state ticket.

The Homestead Under Democratic Manipulation.

If an abstract published in the *Raleigh Observer* is correct, our supreme court decided at its last term that the act of 1877, professing to enlarge the homestead into a fee, is unconstitutional. This is but another illustration of the distastefulness of the exemption laws to the die-in-the-wool Democrat. Even before the war, that greatest of all Democratic lawyers, Judge Buffin, had declared in opposition to an elementary rule for the construction of remedial statutes, that a law "in restriction of the remedies of creditors against the property of debtors is not to receive a liberal interpretation." And this *dictum* seems to have become established authority with his political successors. In passing upon this act of 1877, the court not only ignored the established rule, that a statute will not be declared unconstitutional where a decision on that point is unnecessary, but the more important and familiar one, that every legislative act is presumably valid, and only to be set aside by the judiciary, where its conflict with the constitution is necessary and beyond all reasonable doubt. Now, it was not necessary to declare this act invalid, for on reading it one will see that it does not accomplish the object indicated by its title, but was only a lame and impotent attempt to do so. And here we may pause to ask if the Democratic legislature which framed this act was so ignorant of its duties as to be incapable of accomplishing its purpose, or if it harbored a wicked design to give the people a serpent in the guise of a fish, the more charitable construction seems the more reasonable, also when we recall the blunder in changing the county government system, by which the owner of a homestead was left, at least so our Democratic court has said, without an appeal from the action of the appraisers, however unjust and ruinous. Did the legislature at its last session remedy this *omnibus*? We don't know. To return to the main topic, this is a most important matter. To give a conclusive exposition of the law is practically to make it, and when we find a court intrusted with such tremendous powers, eager to decide unremissedly that because a constitutional convention gave a life estate to every indebted free negro, we are filled with apprehension for the poor man's future. This will be called by the bourgeois aristocracy the clapnet of demagogues, but when we call to mind the fact that four fifths, at least, of the creditor class in our state are the men whose influence and money gave these judges their position, as the people know, we do not fear any effort to laugh or sneer us down. We came here omitting reference to that other decision of the same tribunal, that is allowing the homestead no regard to be paid to subsisting mortgages, and that the appraisers may assign the poor debtor land which would bring a thousand dollars if unincumbered, leaving the mortgagee to foreclose the next day, and the victim of this cruel judicial hoax without a shelter from the rain or a grave for his dead. If these are statements of a demagogue, let our adversaries make the most of them. To our apprehension they confirm in trumpet tones our declaration that the bourgeois Democracy is the poor man's deadliest enemy.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY R. R.

The above road is looking for an outlet. The managers of this road see that nothing can be done unless the road leads to tide water. They have tried for a lease on the Atlantic and North Carolina road, and failed. They are now trying in the direction of Shoe Heel, Florence to Charleston, S. C.; but that route is not practicable, while the Smithfield, Goldsboro and Morehead City route would cost considerable money. The Charleston, S. C. route would cost at least double that sum. One route would turn off to the north at a complete angle, the other would turn to the south at an angle just the reverse. The route to Morehead City would be a distance of 152 miles, and that to the City of Charleston would be a distance of at least 200 miles. While Wilmington lays in a direct air line to Greensboro via Fayetteville. The distance from Wilmington to Fayetteville will not exceed 80 miles, about half the distance it is from Fayetteville to Morehead City, and a little over one-third the distance from Fayetteville to Charleston.

We see from the above figures that Wilmington is the direct and natural outlet for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, and if our business

men will but take hold of it and show the great advantages to the railroad company in taking the Wilmington route, we have but little doubt of the result. Mayor Ed. D. Hall, who is always on the lookout for the interest of his people, cannot leave behind him a more substantial or lasting monument than a railroad from this city to Fayetteville, leading thence to the rich Yadkin Valley country would be to him. And we hope he will put himself in communication with the authorities of the above road, get them and our people together, and when once the matter is fairly considered and properly canvassed this route will be adopted, and the road will be constructed.

MAHOMET AND THE MOUNTAIN.

What a pity that the *New Observer* could not have remembered that Judge Fowle is a private citizen, and not amenable to public catechizing in the matter of his political faith and future, until awakened to a sense of that fact by our honeyed efforts to beguile that distinguished gentleman from the ancient and honorable ways of the bourgeois Democracy. In view of the proven adaptability of our brother of the quill, so indelicately illustrated in his treatment of the Democratic Achilles, we feel tempted to "assail" him of the name of bourgeois. Some few weeks ago the taciturn ex-candidate is perpetually called upon to gird up his loins and answer the bourgeois bosses like a man, but standing "mute of malice" or something else—he is patted on the back, his prudence commended, and he is strictly enjoined to do just as he pleases. Who can fail to appreciate the easy grace of our political Mahomet as he steps off towards the mountain which refuses to come to him?

THE PENDER COURT HOUSE.

We are pleased to learn that the new court house at Burgaw promises to be a fine building, worthy of the brave General whose name the new county bears, and of its generous hearted people. It will rapidly rise to completion, as we are told, and be ready for the holding of the next December superior court at Burgaw. We are not niggardly in our views of the construction of public buildings, but we put the taxpayers of Pender on their guard, now, upon the expenditures for their court house and jail. Democratic professions of economy are one thing, practice is another. If their magistrates and board of county commissioners are not wise and vigilant this court house will cost more than it ought to, or be put up and furnished in some slipshod, gingerbread way, contrary to the contract, and unfair to the county. We mean no reflection, as we know the names of none of the parties concerned. But we know what we say is generally true of Democratic mismanagement of public expenditures; and yet their leaders are always prating about economy. The court house, we are told, is on a large lot, and the site is well chosen, as a majority of the citizens of Burgaw and of the taxpayers of the county favor its facing the main street. Dr. Porter, however, who we learn is not in favor with most of the board, strongly advocated this view, and this had much influence in the locating of the court house contrary to his wishes, good taste and the public good, and the voice of the people should never be sacrificed to personal hostility.

A SCIENCE BASED ON ASSUMPTIONS.

A Paper in the *International Review* for March, 1882.

By HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

(Concluded.)

David Syme, when he emigrated to Australia, carried with him the free trade theories of an Englishman. His experience in this new country soon convinced him that a science based on assumptions (its primary assumption being that the laws of trade are as fixed and persistent as those which regulate the ebb and flow of the tide and the movements of the heavenly bodies) offered no solution of grave questions which business men in a country without accumulated capital and machinery have to solve. Editor and essayist, he devoted himself to the study and exposition of the laws which govern industry, and in the course of his admirable little volume entitled "Industrial Science," thus enforces what I have been saying:

"The manner in which capital is used to maintain England's manufacturing supremacy is well understood abroad. In any quarter of the globe where a competitor shows himself who is likely to interfere with her monopoly, immediately the capital of her manufacturers is massed in that particular quarter, and goods are exported in large quantities, and sold at such prices that outside competition is effectually crushed out. English manufacturers have been known to export goods to a distant market and sell them under cost price for years, with a view to getting the market in their own hands again. The reader is incidentally explained with much aptitude in a report published some years ago by the House of Commons: 'The laboring classes generally,' writes Mr. Trevelyan, 'in the manufacturing districts of this country and especially in the iron and coal districts, are very little aware of the extent to which they are often indebted for their being employed

at all to the immense losses which their employers voluntarily incur in bad times, in order to destroy foreign competition, and to gain and to keep possession of foreign markets.' Authentic instances are well known of employers having in some times carried on their work at a loss amounting in the aggregate to £300,000 or £400,000 in the course of three or four years. If the efforts of those who encourage the competition to restrict the amount of labor and to produce strikes were to be successful for any length of time, the accumulations of capital could not then be made which enable a few of the most wealthy capitalists to overwhelm all foreign competition in times of great depression, and thus to clear the way for the whole trade to step in when prices revive, and to carry on a great business before foreign capital can again commence to such an extent as to be able to establish a competition in prices with any chance of success. The large capital of this country are the great instruments of warfare (if the expression may be allowed) against the competing capital of foreign countries and are the most essential instruments now remaining by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained."

I have charged the British government as a co-conspirator. Is the charge well founded? Can the energies of the most powerful Christian nation have been systematically employed in the subversion of governments and the spoliation of their people? On this point the darkest pages of modern history are affirmatively conclusive. British diplomacy has been a more effective agent of conquest than her navy and army. Space will permit me to refer to but few of its victims. Her first treaty with Turkey bears date 1879. The Turks were then famished for their industry, skill and social order. They worked in iron, steel, copper, cotton, wool, silk, and tobacco, all of which their country produced, with corn and oil in profusion. No country of Europe is richer in native resources than the Turkish empire, as it then existed. It was as potent in arms as it was rich in resources, yet we know it only as the "Sick Man of Europe." Arms did not overcome it, for less than twenty years before the date of the treaty with England Selim the Magnificent had camped his victorious armies before Vienna, and caused all western Europe to tremble at their tread. Invincible in arms, he was vanquished and his country despoiled by diplomacy. The treaty of 1879 stipulated that the duty on British goods imported into Turkey should be fixed at 3 per cent; and that provision, by subjecting the industries of Turkey to unrestricted British competition, wrought the overthrow of the power that had just threatened the conquest of Europe. "Nature," says H. C. Carey, "has done everything for the people of that country, and of all those of Europe the Turkish rayah approaches in condition nearest to the slave."

After referring to the manner in which the power of the Ottoman Empire had been extinguished, a writer in *Fortnightly Review* for July, 1871, says:

"In the same way, and at the same time, we have everywhere obtained that 'Sick Man of Europe' of the cotton trade. We are continuing to apply to Turkey to apply to eastern nations to this double system of tariffs and jurisdiction of goods and judges. To attain these ends we use all sorts of means, from courteous invitations to bombardments. We prefer to employ mere eloquence, because it is cheap and easy; but, if talking fails we follow it up by gunboats, and in that convincing way we induce herding 'barbarians,' not only to accept our two warring conditions, but also to pay the cost of the expedition by which their consent to these conditions were extorted from them. We used patience and polite proposals with Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco. China was so unwilling to listen to our advice, so blind to the striking merits of our opium and our great fleet, that we were obliged, with great regret, to resort to gentle force with her. 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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1883.

How South Carolina got its Name.

The question of the derivation of the name of Carolina is a somewhat obscure one. Rivers says that historians are divided as to whether the province got its name from Charles IX, of France or Charles II, of England, but he himself seems to give the preference to Charles I, because in the grant by that King to Sir Robert Heath, in 1630, the country is called Carolina. Some of the earliest accounts, however, as for example, those of Dr. Meligan and Hewitt, say distinctly that the name was given in honor of Charles IX, and it is certainly reasonable to suppose that the name given by Blount and Landowne to the country surrounding Charles Fort (Ar. Carolina), in honor of the French King, survived the destruction of the French colony, and was adopted by the English settlers. Indeed, as we find the name Carolina (or Carolana) in the grant of Charles I, it is obvious that the name cannot have been given in honor of Charles II, and the natural conclusion would be that the country was already known as Carolina, through the colony sent out by Coligny, and the name was adopted and fixed by the charter of Charles I. The English may have intended the name to celebrate their own King, but there is no getting over the fact of the previous claim of the French monarch. Charleston, of course, was named after Charles II.—*Charleston News June 21.*

About the Size of It.
The platform adopted by the Democratic state convention of Ohio is, to use a slang phrase, "a daisy." It reminds one of the late lamented Samuel J. Tilden's political letters, Bayard's speech at the Iroquois banquet, or Senator McDonald on the tariff, in its verbosity and hopeless mudiness. Translated into intelligible English, it reads:

Resolved first: We are the Democratic party and sole legatees of Thomas Jefferson's principles and trade mark (no explanations given.)

Second. We want the whole earth.

Third. And we mean to have it.

Fourth. That is, if we can get it.

Fifth. And don't you forget it.

Sixth. We want it distinctly understood that we do not straddle the tariff question. We go it blind—and deaf, and would like to go it dumb.

We want a tariff for old women and young women; rich and poor men; for revenue only; but we want the wool men of Ohio protected. We want a tariff for everybody, and will arrange all inconsistencies after we are elected.

Seventh. We believe in pensioning soldiers, protecting our citizens, having permanent money, and paying off the public debt. The Republican party has done that, but d—n the Republican party.

Eighth. No monopolies, except in officeholding by Ohio Democrats.

Ninth. High license but free whisky.

Tenth. Thomas Jefferson—constitution of the United States—the inalienable rights of states—his—John Sherman be damned—his—whoop!—*Kansas City Journal.*

Breaking a Corner.

In the early days of Michigan, when one dealer was the source of supply for a large territory, a capitalist from the east suddenly brought up all the tobacco and whisky to get hold of in the state. There was no railroad communication; it was winter, and there was no navigation, and everything promised a big profit on the speculation. Prices began to creep up and the capitalist was rubbing his hands and holding on, when something happened. He was on his way to church one Sunday when he was seized by a band of tough looking pioneers and carried to the river, where a hole already had been cut in the ice.

"What is the meaning of this?" he finally asked.

"It means old prices for whisky and tobacco," replied the spokesman.

"How?"

"They proceeded to enlighten him. Two of the band gave him a duck into the water, and he was plunged in and hauled out three times before he got his breath and said:

"Gentlemen, tobacco has taken a great drop."

"Give him some more!" said the leader, and into the freezing cold water he went again. When they hauled him out, blue with cold and teeth chattering, he observed:

"And whisky is 10 cents a gallon less than the old price!"

Tennessee having nailed gambling on the floor, now comes to the front with a law punishing by public whipping any man convicted of whipping his wife. The whipping is to take place in front of the court house, and the number of stripes to be laid on the bare back of the offender will be assessed by the jury which tries the case. The first indictment under the new law was that of Alexander Fane, of Nashville, who performed upon his wife with a sapling ten feet long.

It is better to praise than to censure. A smile, a word of encouragement has a talismanic effect upon a faint heart. When your neighbors fall you share something in their misfortune. When prosperity gladdens the heart of your neighbors, you will be benefited. Society is so closely interwoven that no man can live without an influence upon others.—*Missy Aurora.*

In the St. John's River, Fla., a 1,000 pound snout fish has been taken.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

WANTED.

5,000 acres of pine land, all in one body. Those who have such land will please communicate with me at once, giving full description of the same.

W. P. CANADAY.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

July 5.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price. Also sales reported 400 casks at 33 1/2 cts.

ROBIN.—Quoted steady at \$1.20 for Strained and \$1.25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Quoted firm at \$1.70 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, on a basis of 91 cents per lb, for Middling, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts # lb

Good Ordinary, 8 1-16 " " "

Low Middling, 9 " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 255 bales

Sprits Turpentine, 150 casks

Rosin, 944 bbls

Tar, 82 " "

Crude Turpentine, 6 " "

July 6.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 33 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at 34

ROBIN.—The market was steady at \$1.20 for Strained and \$1.25 for Good Strained. We hear of sales at quotations.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$1.70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market quoted firm. Sales a basis of 91 cents for Middling.—The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts # lb

Good Ordinary, 7 11-16 " " "

Low Middling, 9 " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 582 bales

Sprits Turpentine, 157 casks

Rosin, 231 bbls

Tar, 24 " "

Crude turpentine, 47 " "

July 7.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at 34 1/2

ROBIN.—The market was quoted firm at \$1.20 for Strained, and \$1.25 for Good Strained. With sales at quotations.

TAR.—The market was steady at \$1.70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin and \$1.25 for hard.

COTTON.—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 91 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts # lb

Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 " " "

Low Middling, 9 " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 719 bales

Sprits Turpentine, 157 casks

Rosin, 4381 bbls

Tar, 231 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 60 bbls

July 9.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted at 34 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales of 50 casks at 34 cents, and later of 175 casks at 33 1/2 cents.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1.20 for Strained, and \$1.25 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1.70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market quoted steady with sales on a basis of 91 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts # lb

Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 " " "

Low Middling, 9 " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

Good Middling, 10 1/4 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 630 bales

Sprits Turpentine, 163 casks

Rosin, 1945 bbls

Tar, 33 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 283 bbls

July 10.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted steady at 34 cts per gallon, with sales reported later of 200 casks at 34 cents.

ROBIN.—The market was steady at \$1.20 for Strained, and \$1.25 for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1.70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady

with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported on a basis of 91 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts # lb

Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 " " "

Low Middling, 9 " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 311 bales

Sprits Turpentine, 175 casks

Rosin, 937 bbls

Tar, 547 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 52 bbls

July 11.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 34 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price.

ROBIN.—The market firm at \$1.20 for Strained, and \$1.25 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1.70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm, sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm with sales on a basis of 91 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 11-16 cts # lb

Good Ordinary, 7 15-16 " " "

Low Middling, 9 " " "

Middling, 9 1/2 " " "

Good Middling, 10 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 447 bales

Sprits Turpentine, 76 casks

Rosin, 831 bbls

Tar, 70 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 225 bbls

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to the coast before you leave

your home. A week in your

own town, a month in the

country, a year in the

foreign land. Many are making

great money by making great

travels. Ladies make great

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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